361 Gansh-burkh, Tanau-bashi, Chal'mak. Some of these mahalas, as for example, Yangi-shakhar, are formed of settlements which combined as a result of the expansion of the town. But since [574] this settlement was too big, and according to local custom all the inhabitants of a mahala[1] are invited to the family celebrations like weddings, circumcisions, etc. which take place there, the frugal Sarts divided it into five separate mahalas. For this same reason there are two Kator-turas and two Okh-mechets. The population of this district[2] according to the [141] data of the Tashkent organizational committee is 10,194, living in 3030 households. In this district of the town there are up to sixty [348] mosques and 3 medresses: Ishan Kuli Leshkar kushbegi, Takht-tak and Dikzer. In addition to this, there are 10 schools housed at the mosques, with 230 pupils.

[438] The main producers in this part of the town[2] are smelters of cast iron, saddle makers, oil manufacturers and weavers of matting, these latter predominate. In 1870 the number of such workshops was 567. It was here that the weaving of mats was begun by Divana Burkh, who was the first to work at this trade. From him it then spread further, and therefore, the 'kishlak' (village) where Divana Burkh lived is named after him.

[367] A very small part of the land belonging to this part of the town[2] outside of what is occupied by buildings, is used in gardens, a total of 653 tanaps. (1)

[804] 1. A tanap is 1/6 of a desyatina (or 0.45 acres).

[1] [i.e. Ward - Analyst]
[2] [i.e. the Shaikhantaur district - Analyst]